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Volume 6, Number 4 April-May, 1978

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

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Helena, Montana

SUBGRANT AWARD TOTAL NEAR HALF MILLION

The Board of Crime Control awarded $499,371.92 in federal funds during its May 25-26 meeting. The subgrants are distributed as follows in the categories below.

Equipment	**$ 20,003.12**
Educational Materials	**2,700.00**
Local Jails	**5,887.11**
Consolidation/SIP	**5,156.51**
Communications	**12,999.44**
In & Out-of-State Training	**13,100.68**
CJS Interns	**26,094.10**
Target Crime Areas	**187,885.99**
Community Awareness/CJA	**23,981.72**
Criminal Justice Management	**11,460.00**
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	**20,837.25**
Shelter Care	**136,274.00**
Juvenile Justice Research	**17,533.00**
Juvenile Institutions — Equipment	**15,459.00**

The Board will meet on June 30 to work on the coming year's budget. The next meeting for subgrants will be August 10-11.

Crime Prevention Association To Go Regional

The Montana Crime Prevention Association met on May 25. It was the consensus of those present that the association could reach more departments and provide greater service on a regional basis, and that association meetings could also be held on a regional basis instead of in one location so that it would be more convenient for law enforcement and other interested persons to attend.

The idea of regional training sessions in crime prevention was supported, since crime prevention officers are scattered in various parts of the state. These are envisioned as two-day workshops in the fall.

A regional liaison officer was designated in each of the five MBCC regions. These are: Region I, Sgt. Bill Reed, Missoula Police Department; Region II, Lt. Barbara Bellandi, Butte-Silver Bow Sheriff's Department; Region III, Sheriff Pete Howard, Teton County (Choteau); Region IV, Capt. Ron Alles, Billings Police Department; Region V, Dep. Red Wilson, Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office, Wolf Point.

These officers obtained quantities of the printed material (booklets, Operation ID folders, stickers, posters) that had been printed initially. They will receive additional quantities of these materials in the near future, and can in turn supply local law enforcement agencies in each region. Supplies can be obtained regardless of regional boundaries if any regional representative runs out. These quantities are intended as "seed" in the hope that interest and participation can be generated at the local level.

Association members who have attended the four-week course at NCPI in Louisville will respond to any calls for technical assistance in setting up crime prevention programs.

The Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman will hold an eight-day crime prevention school beginning November 20, 1978.

A Reminder About Money

The well is dry during July.

It will be physically impossible for the state to process disbursements in that month.

This "hold" on disbursement of funds applies to vendors as well as subgrantees, as the Board of Crime Control cannot give out any money between July 1 and August 1. This could be most critical in grants that have manpower components (salaries).

The reason for this "hold" is that the state's computers will shut down on July 1. All the data they contain will be discarded and they will be completely re-programmed, making it necessary for the statewide accounting system to refuse all fiscal transactions during July.

IAWP Conference Agenda Offers Range Of Topics

The International Association of Women Police will conduct its 16th Annual Training Conference October 9-13, 1978, at the Radisson Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota. All law enforcement officers are welcome.

Topics will include the following:

—use of hypnosis in police investigations

—interrogation techniques

—accident investigation and reconstruction

—women in policing — a federal and local perspective

—psychology of violence

—occupational profile of the terrorist

—minority conflict

—motivation

—search and seizure

—stress and chemical dependency in law enforcement

—trends in juvenile justice

—child pornography

Family violence workshops will cover sessions on child abuse, sexual assault, spouse battering, and incest.

Specialized assignments in law enforcement workshops will include sessions on terrorism, organized crime, narcotics investigation, and prostitution.

The registration fee is $60; pre-registration is advised.

For information, write Sgt. Carolen Bailey, St. Paul Police Department, 101 E. 10th Street, St. Paul, MN 55101, or call 612-291-1111, ext. 300.

NEW PROGRAM PROVIDES BENEFITS TO CRIME VICTIMS

For the first time, a victim of crime is going to be compensated in Montana under a program set up by the [redacted] legislature. In addition, two other victims are close to being approved for compensation by the [redacted] Victims Compensation Program.

The Crime Victims Compensation Act of Montana was effective January 1, 1978, to aid innocent victims who are injured, or the dependents of victims who are killed, as a result of a crime.

Funding for this program comes from 6% of all traffic fines and bail forfeitures of city and state violations, excluding parking.

A victim does not have to be needy to qualify for benefits, and there is no minimum amount on claims. Benefits available include the medical expenses arising from the injury suffered. Wage compensation is available if one week's wages or more is lost, the victim being reimbursed from the date the wage loss began.

Rehabilitation benefits are available in cases when a person would need retraining for another job or to live with disabilities from the injury. Funeral benefits up to $1,100 can be paid. Maximum payment on a claim when a victim is employed is $25,000; $20,000 is payable if a victim is employable but unemployed.

Persons eligible for this program are innocent victims who are injured or killed as a result of a crime occurring in Montana, a person making a good-faith effort to prevent a crime, or a person aiding police officers. The crime has to be reported by someone within 72 hours or a good cause shown why it was not. The victim must file a claim within one year from the date of the crime, or show good cause why it was not filed. The victim must fully cooperate with law enforcement officials and the prosecuting attorneys.

Compensation is available when no one is caught or successfully prosecuted for the crime.

Persons or situations that are ineligible for benefits are property loss only, an offender or an accomplice, persons who live with the offender or the accomplice, persons related to the offender or the accomplice unless the interest of justice dictates otherwise, persons in jail or who reside in a public institution, traffic accidents, and deaths ruled as accidental.

Benefits are payable on that portion of expenses that collateral sources of benefits do not cover (private health insurance, social security workers' compensation, life insurance, veterans' benefits, Medicare or Medicaid, for example).

Further information about this program can be obtained from the Crime Victims Unit, Division of Workers' Compensation, 815 Front Street, Helena, MT 59601.

Montanans Take Hard-Line Stand on Crime

The Criminal Justice Data Center of the Board of Crime Control conducted public opinion surveys on Montana's criminal justice system in 1976 and 1977.

There were four modules in the 1977 survey, dealing with law enforcement, courts, corrections, and opinions in general. Data was also collected on the demographic characteristics of the respondents; e.g., age, sex, race, marital status, occupation, approximate income, whether the household was urban or rural.

To ensure statistical reliability, at least 400 returned questionnaires were needed per module, or at least 1,600 total returns. It was assumed that one questionnaire would be returned for every four sent out.

The Department of Motor Vehicles list of registered vehicle owners provided 7,000 addresses. Only addresses were obtained, no names. The questionnaires were address to "Occupant."

After deleting undeliverable addresses, 5,792 addresses remained, for 1,448 mailings per questionnaire.

Of the 1,966 questionnaires that were returned, 33 were received too late to be processed. This resulted in a total of 1,933 questionnaires, which still exceeded expected returns.

The information thus gathered was processed using the computer at the Montana Highway Department and a statistical software package — Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This software can perform a number of statistical calculations ranging from the relatively simple to the very sophisticated. The structure of the records and the nature of SPSS permit flexible boundaries for the retrieval and processing of data keypunched from questionnaires, allowing comparisons of responses and demographic information and even comparisons of responses between and among any data existing in the file.

By and large, the surveys showed Montanans take a hard line approach to criminal justice matters, as the following summary shows. Results are mainly from the 1977 survey except where noted.

LAW ENFORCEMENT MODULE

Fully half of those responding had had official contact with a law enforcement officer in the preceding year, and those persons were proportionately younger (under 25).

The crimes most of the respondents reported having been victims of were larceny (35%) and vandalism (29.2%); out of these, 64% had reported these crimes to law enforcement. While only 11.7% reported they had been victims of burglary and 7.4% victims of auto theft, 80% had reported the burglaries and 89.5% had reported the auto thefts.

Most respondents in both years were of the opinion that police spend most of their time patrolling (35.5% in 1976, 45.1% in 1977) and answering complaints (27.7% in 1976, 24.7% in 1977).

In 1977 more than three-fourths (82.4%) reported feeling safe in their communities at night.

Almost 85% judged police services in their communities to be excellent, above average, or average. About two-thirds of the respondents felt their police are underpaid; 84.9% thought police services in their communities are reasonable in cost. City dwellers agreed with this relatively more often than non-city dwellers.

Fully 85.5% thought the principal purpose of police is to prevent crime; 78.5% said citizens bear primary responsibility for protecting themselves and their property. Yet, in another question, 86.1% said the primary responsibility for protection of the community rests with local police.

Opinion varied widely on the statement "Montana needs a state police force in addition to local law enforcement agencies": 16.6% agreed strongly, 28.4% simply agreed, 34.6% disagreed, and 20.4% strongly disagreed. Women agreed relatively more often with the proposition than men.

By more than 5 to 1, Montanans felt police efforts are thwarted by court action, and older persons seemed more likely to agree than younger.

By an almost 4 to 1 margin, Montanans approved of the way their local police use authority, but persons under age 25 approved relatively less.

CORRECTIONS MODULE

Most respondents (70.4%) agreed with the statement that the purpose of the corrections system should be the rehabilitation of the prisoner; in a later question, 80.7% agreed with the statement that the purpose should be punishment of the guilty. In a third question, respondents could choose more than one goal for Montana's corrections system: there were 303 votes for protection of society, 142 for rehabilitation, and 134 for punishment.

Most respondents (79.6%) did not favor more extensive use of parole and probation to reduce prison population.

The majority viewed longer, harsher prison sentences as the means of deterring persons from committing crimes; 72.9% felt spending more money is not the way to reduce the number of repeat offenders.

Many Montanans (80.5%) said that the state should employ enough parole officers to make sure that parolees live up to the terms of their paroles.

Persons living within the city limits of Montana's largest cities thought the present system rehabilitates offenders better than small, community-based corrections facilities would, possibly because

(Continued on Page 4)

HARD-LINE STAND . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

they perceived their communities as possible locations for such facilities.

Many respondents (67.6%) have the opinion that conditions in prison are too pleasant to serve as an effective deterrent to crime.

COURTS MODULE

Most Montanans who reported having had contact with any court in the preceding year indicated jury duty as the reason.

Those in the middle or upper middle income brackets agreed relatively more frequently with the statement "Judges should use alternatives to prison sentences for all non-violent criminals" than did those with incomes in either the lowest or highest brackets.

Nearly everyone responding (97.1%) said criminal matters take too long to come to trial, and 98.9% said the delay is too long for civil matters. The perception of slowness of the system did not differ between those who had had contact with a court and those who had not. A 1976 MBCC study showed, however, at least for criminal cases, that Montana district courts move with relative dispatch, disposing of 80% of all criminal cases within four months of arraignment. Even in those cases involving a trial (not guilty pleas), district courts disposed of 67.2% within four months.

Respondents seemed to feel strongly about plea bargaining: 90.9% said the public should be informed of the particulars when plea bargaining occurs; only 30.4% felt plea bargaining is justified if it decreases the workload of courts and prosecutors (69.5% said it is not justified in this case).

Almost 90% of respondents see application of the death penalty as a deterrent to crime, and older persons concurred in higher proportion than younger.

Almost three-fourths of those responding (73.3%) said juveniles who are accused of felonies should be tried and punished as adults.

GENERAL MODULE

Strong agreement was shown (65%) for the proposition "Capital punishment is an appropriate punishment for some crimes" — in all, 92.4% were in favor.

Slightly more than 60% thought Montana should have a program to reimburse victims of crime for medical bills, loss of earnings, etc., suffered as a result of a crime (see related article on page 2).

There was strong agreement (98.8%) with the proposition that criminals should have to make financial restitution to their victims, with older Montanans even more likely to agree. In addition, 99% thought juveniles who steal or vandalize should pay back their victims. Coincidentally, a restitution program is currently operating on a limited basis in Helena.

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MONTCLIRC Kept Alive; Forensic Science Board Funded

The Board of Crime Control meeting scheduled for December 8-9, 1977, was cancelled due to bad weather and other complications — the first meeting to be cancelled in the Board's nine-year history.

The January 26-27 meeting saw $485,548.27 in federal funds awarded. In accordance with new policy there was no February meeting, but during its March 30-31 meeting the Board awarded $255,455.32. Distribution as follows:

	January	March
Equipment	$20,505.96	$27,715.78
Courts	817.67	
Local Jails	13,407.48	5,158.06
Communications	29,700.53	26,801.14
Juvenile Institution Training	4,500.00	
Replacement Manpower	3,967.46	5,614.92
Post-Grad Employment	8,367.01	
Volunteer Auxiliary Police	9,677.00	
Court Manpower	85,000.00	
In & Out-of-State Training	6,394.52	8,095.26
County Attorney In-State Training	3,922.20	4,185.00
Consolidation/SIP	88,830.14	63,224.52
Project Evaluation	25,000.00	25,000.00
Crime Lab	22,486.61	
Community Corrections	25,503.69	
CJS Information Systems	20,000.00	
Statewide CJS Information Services	29,700.00	
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	42,000.00	
Juvenile In-Service Training	20,006.00	
Juvenile Justice Research	25,762.00	
Law School Interns		29,500.00
Crime Analysis Unit		37,035.90
Community Awareness/CJA		23,124.74

MONTCLIRC, the University of Montana law school's criminal law information research center, received $50,000 in March to carry its operations through September 30, 1978. An additional three months' fund extension is being sought to support operations beyond that date.

The Montana Board of Forensic Science received funding in January. The 15-member board, chaired by Dr. John Pfaff, will write rules and regulations to establish a comprehensive criminalistics and forensic lab within the Division of Forensic Science (Department of Justice).

The law calls for an office of forensic pathology, to investigate "suspicious deaths or suspected homicides, and a lab of criminalistics, to make all other kinds of investigations; e.g., paint analysis, drugs, serology, handwriting, ballistics.

The 15 members comprise three committees, whose purposes are to determine the physical requirements of the new division (i.e., citing, salaries, cost), to determine personnel requirements, and to set operating rules and procedures.

Corps of Engineers Offers Funding

The National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators reports that eligible law enforcement agencies may find a source of additional funding from the Corps of Engineers for law enforcement service contracts at civil works water resource projects.

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, may contract with states and their political subdivisions for increased law enforcement services during periods of heaviest public use.

The authorized contract law enforcement program extends only to September 30, 1979.

The Corps will contract with only those public law enforcement agencies legally empowered to enforce state and local criminal and civil laws within their respective political jurisdictions.

Contract law enforcement personnel must meet all the qualifications required by state and local laws and regulations, including minimal law enforcement training.

The Corps would not reimburse the contractor for the purchase of equipment or supplies the contractor wanted for use under this program but would reimburse the contractor for the reasonable costs he incurs in the rental or use of such equipment which is allocated to the work he performs under the contract.

District Engineers will evaluate law enforcement services now being provided by state or local agencies at those water resources projects or recreation areas where it is anticipated that law enforcement service contracts may be executed and will determine the scope, type, and amount of law enforcement service which exceeds the normal law enforcement standard, and which will become eligible for reimbursement under the contract.

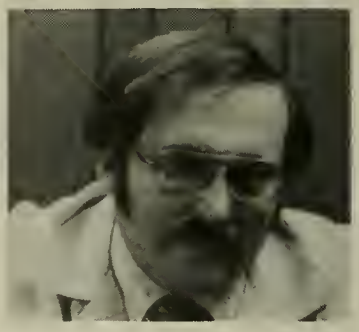
Normally, requests for emergency or unanticipated law enforcement assistance are considered non-reimbursable. Increased services eligible for reimbursement would be those regularly scheduled patrols or surveillance in excess of the normal law enforcement standard presently being provided by the contractor.

Corps personnel will give an appropriate orientation program to all contract law enforcement personnel assigned to Corps projects.

Various related criteria and standards shall be established by each District Engineer upon entering into each contract.

For further information, contact Mr. Ray Mitchell, Acting Chief, Recreation-Resource Management Branch, Construction-Operations Division, Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314, (202) 693-7177.

STRIZICH REPLACES FERDA IN REGION III



Bill Strizich has replaced Paul Ferda as Region III's field representative.

Bill is a graduate of Great Falls C.M. Russell High School and Montana State University in Bozeman, where his studies included criminal justice programming and administration.

He was coordinator of the Montana Justice Project's Information Systems Task Force from 1974 to 1976. Until he became the Region III field rep he served as a consultant to the MBCC Bureau of Research and Design.

Crime Prevention Association Reports Progress

Members of the Crime Prevention Association who have attended the four-week crime prevention course at the National Crime Prevention Institute, Louisville, Kentucky, assumed the role of instructor for several crime prevention/orientation sessions in various locations around the state in March. These sessions were attended by law enforcement officers from the area surrounding each site.

During meetings of the Crime Prevention Association prior to the sessions, members advocated a unified approach to printed material that would be produced for statewide use and adopted the logo originated by Minnesota Crime Watch along with the blue, black, and white color scheme. Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota now share this logo.

Officers of the Association approved two booklets, "Crime Against Persons" and "Crimes Against Property," and a three-fold flyer on Operation Identification. Along with these go stickers in two sizes — a small one to be applied to marked property items and a larger one to be placed in the door or window of residences. There are also 12x16" poster-sized versions of the stickers to be used as yard signs. The MBCC has funded an initial printing.

All of these materials are now available for distribution. Law enforcement agencies that have crime prevention programs can obtain these materials by contacting Terry Hoskins at the MBCC. Quantities

(Continued on page 4)

YJC Task Forces Complete Recommendations

Youth Justice Council Chairman Carle O'Neil told the Board during its March meeting that the work of the Council's two task forces was finished and two action groups are now tackling the implementation problems of the task force recommendations.

The Task Force on Pre-Dispositional Care dealt with four major aspects: juvenile law enforcement, detention and shelter care, evaluation and diagnostic services, and the relationship between probation and social services. Recommendations then fell into certain areas for implementation: statutory changes, administrative or policy changes, programmatic changes, and issues requiring further study before definitive recommendations can be offered.

As far as law enforcement is concerned, the task force recommended that all law enforcement agencies assign a juvenile division and that small agencies should at minimum assign specific staff for juvenile offenders.

It suggested additionally that county and city attorneys use all legal means to force parents to accept responsibility for their children's illegal acts.

It was urged that training in the Montana Youth Court Act be provided to all full-time juvenile officers, management personnel, and line officers. One hearing the task force held pointed out that this lack was substantial.

Other training recommendations aimed at juvenile officers, management personnel, and line officers covered juvenile court procedures, agency referral resources, crisis intervention, understanding adolescent personality factors, communication skills, and basic planning techniques, among other subjects.

Most of the recommendations in detention and shelter care were in the administrative and policy areas; e.g., that schools, mental health, parental consent, and law enforcement be excluded as referral sources for shelter care facilities; that the maximum length of stay in an attention home be limited to 30 days, with possibility of a 15-day extension; that each judicial district develop a jail monitoring effort to determine compliance with federal and state statutes calling for separation of adult and juvenile offenders.

Concerning evaluation and diagnostic services, the task force recommended, for example, that no status offenders be referred to state youth correctional facilities (Pine Hills, Mountain View) for evaluation; that capabilities for local evaluations be expanded; that the Department of Institutions eventually replace the state youth correctional facility programs with a security-oriented program located in an appropriate community; that youth, whenever possible, be evaluated in the family setting.

The task force recommended that caseloads for probation officers and social service workers comply with standards set forth by national accrediting agencies; that social service positions, when vacant, be filled immediately especially in rural areas. It urged that the red tape in the hiring procedures of SRS and the Merit System be minimized.

The Task Force on Delinquency Prevention set out to develop a delinquency prevention policy for Montana which defines the problem, provides a basis for funding programs, proposes legislation, and mandates evaluation and accountability of youth development and delinquency prevention programs.

Toward this end, it proposed to make recommendations to educational systems; to employers, unions, and public employment agencies; and to the health profession as to their relationship to juvenile crime and potential for providing remedies.

The task force found abdication of parental responsibility and preemption of that responsibility by social institutions/agencies to be a serious problem.

The role of the schools in delinquency prevention was seen to be significant. The task force examined the "community school" concept ("a school serving a grouping of residents in a community that makes its facilities available for citizen use in off-hours . . .").

Inasmuch as community school programs have a direct impact on reducing vandalism, reducing referrals to juvenile probation, increasing attendance, and decreasing suspensions, and whereas school-related status offenses are a problem in Montana, the task force supported the community school concept by recommending a center for community education education at Montana State University and community education office within the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and encouraging development of state, federal, and local sources of seed money for such projects.

The task force's finding that failure in school perpetuates the negative self-concept and increases delinquent behavior in some students led to its recommendation that schools use extreme caution to avoid "failure tracking" and using various means to create and reinforce negative self-concepts.

The task force was presented with evidence that dropping out of school reduces the number of delinquent acts of the ex-student, and that the delinquency rates of these students reached a peak just before dropping out. This is opposed to the traditionally held belief that staying in school is the way to ensure minimum delinquency.

The task force sponsored a statewide survey of junior and high school youth in 50 communities, both rural and urban. Thirty-seven percent responded that not enough different kinds of classes were offered in their schools; 26% said their schools

(Continued on page 4)

YJC TASK FORCE . . .

(Continued from page 3)

lacked alternative school programs; 54% said they did not have enough say in how their school was run.

The task force recommended that schools be encouraged to work out alternative programs within the school structure; that schools consider approved leaves of absence of set duration for certain students; that the mandatory school attendance age be waived when such is in the student's best interest.

Since schools are society's largest common denominator for youth activity, a general review should be made of guidance and counseling functions so that present personnel can be redirected to tie in the student and his family to the counseling. Indeed, the task force found there is need for better and more relevant training for those engaged in youth services generally in Montana.

It was recommended that community mental health centers have child and youth specialists on staff, assisted by paraprofessionals who could help deliver services in smaller communities.

In its hearings the task force could not establish a direct link between youth unemployment and delinquency. However, after considerable discussion it made recommendations among which were the following: continue to emphasize career education; use journeymen and craftsmen as resources for teachers to draw upon; "pre-apprenticeship" programs as defined by AFL-CIO should be established.

In addressing the relationship of the health profession and the general public to juvenile crime, the task force called for schools to adopt better and more relevant health education programs. In addition, efforts should be made to expand cooperative exchanges between state and local agencies and private or public mental health providers relative to the assessment and treatment of troubled youth.

The task force found there is no single state agency responsible for addressing juvenile justice or delinquency prevention but that many individuals, agencies, and organizations are working independently in these areas. Furthermore, there is no clearinghouse for data collection and information exchange. The task force recommended that the executive branch of state government establish such a clearinghouse within an existing state agency to serve as a repository for information from state, local, and federal sources relative to delinquency prevention (research data, evaluation designs, etc.) and provide such information to state and federally funded juvenile justice/delinquency prevention projects and other interested parties.

These and other matters are being taken up by the action groups of the Youth Justice Council for implementation.

SEARCH Group Provides Technology Transfer

The concept of technology exchange, of transferring an existing, proven computer system from one agency to another with similar needs, is gaining widespread acceptance in the criminal justice environment.

Recognizing the benefits of economy, time, and experience which can result from software transfer, LEAA in 1976 awarded SEARCH Group, Inc., a multi-year grant to establish the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems. The Clearinghouse maintains an on-line index of 582 automated criminal justice systems which can be inquired against to match a client's hardware, software, functional, and operational requirements.

In addition, a staff of transfer specialists from the Clearinghouse can supplement an agency's efforts in every phase of the transfer process, from requirements analysis to project management. All of these services are provided without charge.

For assistance or further information, contact the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems at 1620 35th Avenue, Sacramento, California 95822, (916) 392-2550.

CRIME PREVENTION . . .

(Continued from page 2)

are limited; however, any of these items can be duplicated, reprinted, or reproduced by state law enforcement agencies that want to do so.

The national Kiwanis organization has crime prevention as its project for the second year. Teton County Sheriff John Howard has received much support from his local Kiwanis in producing a package of printed crime prevention materials for use in his area of the state.

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MBCC AWARDS HALF MILLION; SPA HEADS BLAST D.C. STUDY GROUP

Over half a million dollars in federal funds was granted to state and local criminal justice agencies by the Board of Crime Control in its September and October meetings. A breakdown by category follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Juvenile Restitution		$ 13,709.96
Juvenile Receiving Center		42,500.44
Uniform Recordkeeping		21,785.94
Equipment	$ 8,034.09	24,788.63
Local Jails	2,678.70	
Consolidation/SIP	13,538.35	23,526.90
Communications		32,071.92
Replacement Manpower	4,014.30	
In & Out-of-State Training	9,518.55	7,784.01
Parole/Probation Officers	14,692.00	
County Attorney In-State Training	6,675.00	4,255.65
Community Awareness/CJA	4,463.55	20,319.79
Juvenile Information	17,691.00	
Security Equipment for Prison		31,500.00
Post-Graduate Employment		10,587.97
Judicial Education & Training		25,000.00
Public Education		24,999.30
Statewide CJIS Information Services		57,199.84
Target Crime Areas		143,316.00

The Board will cut its number of meetings in 1978. No meeting will be held in February, April, July, or November.

Mike Lavin distributed to the Board copies of a letter to Attorney General Griffin Bell from Noel C. Bufe, Chairman of the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators. In that letter, the NCSCJPA denounced the U.S. Department of Justice study group's recommendation that the LEAA program as it exists should be abandoned, calling the recommendation "largely precipitous and unsubstantiated" and "fatally flawed."

The National Conference response represents the consensus of SPA directors in the 50 states and six territories.

According to the National Conference, the study group rejected the block grant concept as the mechanism for delivering federal assistance, opting instead for a revenue sharing approach called "direct assistance," and in effect also rejecting the concept of comprehensive planning inherent in the present program.

Stating its opposition to abandoning the block grant/local planning approach, the National Conference accused the study group of exhibiting a lack of understanding of the LEAA grant program at the subgrantee level and an inability to conceptualize the interrelationships of the justice system.

The study group's additional recommendation that the governor's role as administrator of crime control assistance in each state be ended fails to provide a central

(Continued on Page 4)

JD Act Is Reauthorized With Changes

In October the President signed the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Act gives the federal initiative three additional years of life with increased funding. While the law supports a number of juvenile delinquency prevention and juvenile justice concepts, the major initiative will continue to be the deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Status offenses are those non-criminal offenses which adults are not prosecuted for; e.g., running away, incorrigibility, truancy. States are given an additional year according to the Act to achieve 75% compliance with the deinstitutionalization mandate. Total compliance must be achieved in five years. These requirements are creating problems particularly in rural states like Montana because of sparse population and limited resources.

The Act supports the development of community service alternatives to prevent the lockup of juvenile status offenders in jail. Programs advocated by the legislation include shelter care, 24-hour intake, screening, volunteer and crisis intervention programs, and home probation.

A separate title in the legislation supports programs for runaway youth. In Montana the runaway programs are administered by the Child and Youth Development Bureau. The runaway youth programs which are currently administered federally by HEW could be transferred to LEAA or ACTION after 1979 at the discretion of the President.

With the funding level increased, Montana's annual allocation will be $225,000 for FY 1978.

In order to encourage more grant funds for action programs, the amount a state may use for planning will be limited to 7½% and must be matched equally with state funds, beginning in October, 1978.

The membership of the Youth Justice Council would be required to include representation from business groups and businesses employing youth, youth workers involved with alternative youth programs, and persons with competence in addressing school violence, vandalism, and the problems associated with learning disabilities.

At least three of the Council's seven youth members must have been or must currently be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

MBCC juvenile justice planners say these and other issues will be under discussion at the Youth Justice Council meeting on December 7. Other agenda items include task force presentations on predispositional care and delinquency prevention. The task force recently completed their work and have submitted their final reports to the Council.

CAT — Three-Pronged Attack on Crime

The Billings-Yellowstone County Crime Attack Team (CAT) was funded in October ($143,316) for its third year's operation. Like the CAT programs in Missoula and Great Falls, it has enjoyed considerable success.

One thrust of the CAT effort in Billings-Yellowstone County is directed toward crime prevention: a civilian specialist was hired to work with the Billings Police Department, the Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office, and the Laurel Police Department.

Numerous engravers were purchased and distributed throughout the county. The three departments are using a common property identification numbering system, the one endorsed by the Crime Prevention Association (MT+county number+driver license number). The target crime is burglary.

The aim of the effort was to contact at least 80% of the households in the two high crime areas for the purpose of property ID. Though various methods were used to raise public awareness, the most successful proved to be through the use of the broadcast media.

A crime prevention display was set up in a large shopping center and during Crime Prevention Week it was visited by an estimated 15,000 persons.

Crime prevention personnel contact new business operations in Billings, offering physical security checks and educational material on internal theft, shoplifting, and bad checks.

Work is also being done to reduce the problem of false alarms. City ordinances are being reviewed as to the possibility of requiring a revocable permit to install an alarm.

Another approach implemented recently is to contact burglary victims soon after the crime occurred, when their awareness is greatest. They are offered security recommendations to guard against a recurrence of the crime.

The local crime prevention van has visited the surrounding area as well as Great Falls, Wolf Point, and Bozeman.

With all these measures aimed at hardening targets against burglary, statistics show the number of burglary offenses that occurred in the first six months of 1977 was 28% less than the number of such offenses in the same period of 1976 — far exceeding the primary CAT goal of reducing burglaries by 5%. There were 663 burglaries reported during the first half of 1976 and 477 in the first half of 1977.

Burglary clearances increased dramatically in the same period: the clearance rate in 1976 was 11%; in 1977, 25%, for an increase of 58%.

Another goal of the CAT program was to divert

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Rosebud County Boom Will Tax Probation Resources

In 1980 the average monthly caseload for probation officers in Rosebud County will be almost double the 1976 figure, according to "Zeke" Zeitner, Chief Probation Officer for the 16th judicial district.

The caseload is predicted to increase by 90.3% in 1980 (from 31 to 59) while the average number of new referrals per month will increase by 88.8% (from 18 to 34) and the number of juveniles, standing at about 29% of total population, will increase by 96.8% over 1976.

The figures give some indication of the juvenile impact which is only part of the overall impact of the fast-growing Colstrip area. They also provide basis for preparing to meet the increased demands on present resources.

National probation standards recommend a maximum monthly caseload of 35 for each probation officer. Zeitner's estimates of the 1977 caseload (as of September) already exceed that number by 5.

From a peak in 1980, coinciding with the completion of Colstrip units 3 and 4, population, referrals, and caseload are predicted to decline by 1983, to levels about 51% above 1976. After 1983 the population of the area will likely stabilize.

The predictions are based on high and low average figures over the past four years. According to Zeitner, the estimated average caseload per month varies depending upon the number of youth placed on probation and supervised each month, the number of youth who have successfully completed probation and are released from probation, and the number of new referrals. Probation varies from 30 days to one year with the average length of probation six months.

The chart below also gives high and low number of referrals per month and year between 1976 and 1983.

Year	Total Est. Pop.	Est. Juv. Pop. 29% of Total	No. of New Referrals/Yr. Low 6%	No. of New Referrals/Yr. High 11%	No. of New Referrals/Mo. Low 6%	No. of New Referrals/Mo. High 11%	Ave. New Referrals Per Month	Est. Ave. Caseload Month
1976	8,500	2,465	148	271	12	23	18	31
1977	11,384	3,301	198	363	16	30	23	40
1978	14,135	4,099	246	451	20	38	29	51
1979	15,987	4,636	278	510	23	42	33	58
1980	16,715	4,847	291	533	24	44	34	59
1981	15,511	4,498	270	495	22	41	32	56
1982	13,371	3,878	233	427	19	36	28	49
1983	12,924	3,748	225	412	19	34	27	47

CAT: Three-Pronged Attack . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

status offenders from the criminal justice system by providing a direct service alternative to law enforcement.

Through the efforts of the Juvenile Referral Center the Court Services caseload between February and July, 1977, was reduced 29% over the same period in 1976, from 1,317 to 940. It had been increasing at an average rate of 36% a year since 1973.

Since the Juvenile Referral Center opened in February, 1977, it has provided services to 316 juveniles and their parents, not to mention siblings of these juveniles who live at home. There were also new referrals on seven active cases and 17 closed cases for a total of 340.

Of these, 322 (98%) were referred by law enforcement agencies and 8 came from Court Services.

Of the cases referred by law enforcement, 70% came from the Billings Police Department, 25% from the Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office, and 5% from Probation and the Laurel Police Department. These percentages correspond to the juvenile arrest profiles for each department.

The offense consistently represented by these referrals has been runaway, averaging 18 a month. Combining runaway cases with family conflict or ungovernable cases accounts for 75% of all cases.

The Referral Center handles a total of 57 cases a month, of which 54% are females. Probation caseloads comprise 72% males.

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CAT: Three-Pronged Attack . . .

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Pointing up the need for a 24-hour service is the fact that only 38% of the cases referred to the Center came in during normal work hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sixty-two percent of cases came in between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

Data gathered by the Center further reveals the status offender the Center most often works with is a white, 15-year-old male.

Of the new cases it received, 12% were not attending school at the time of referral. Thirty-nine percent, however, were attending junior high schools; 35%, high schools; and, 8%, elementary schools.

The average grade in school is 8.9. Fifty-two percent of referrals had a chronological grade deviation showing they were in the expected grades for their ages.

Forty-eight percent of new referrals were living with both parents, while 23% were living in a single parent (female) household.

Of the many reasons for closing cases, the largest percentage of cases (33%) are closed when the parents and the CAT unit agree the progress made warrants termination. Twenty-six percent of the cases are terminated by a dispositional referral to another agency or to Probation.

SPA Heads Blast . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

point in each state where the fragmented portions of the criminal justice system can be brought together. It would replace the current mechanism with an unspecified plan to put decision making for expenditure of block grant monies in the laps of state and local units themselves while expecting them to work it out in a coordinated way. Such an approach would only compound fragmentation. "It is naive to think direct assistance can reduce the fragmentation in the criminal justice system," said NCSCJPA.

The National Conference also objected to the study group's recommendation to insure that results of national-level research and development by LEAA be used in state and local program planning. While the National Conference grants that national research and development is an appropriate role for LEAA, it rejected the study group's advice that this role be enlarged to applying this research to specific operational problems, emphatically denying that local problems can be more effectively addressed from the federal level.

It is not yet known to what extent the recommendations will permanently change the crime control program.

NCPI Schedule for 1978

Following is a listing of National Crime Prevention Institute courses for the first half of 1978:

Crime Prevention Theory & Practice (4 weeks)
Jan. 9-Feb. 3, 1978
June 5-30, 1978

Community Crime Prevention Programming (2 weeks)
Apr. 3-14, 1978

Specialized Crime Prevention Courses (1 week)
Feb. 13-17 — Advanced Physical Security
Feb. 20-24 — Advanced Electronic Security
Apr. 17-21 — Crime Prevention & the Elderly
Apr. 24-28 — Crime Prevention & the Juvenile
May 15-19 — Evaluation & Assessment Techniques

Crime Prevention for Community Policy Makers (4 days)
Mar. 6-9, 1978
May 22-25, 1978

Crime Prevention Seminars for Citizens (2 days)
Mar. 15-16, 1978

For more information and costs, please contact the Educational Programs Manager, NCPI, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, Ky. 40222 or call 502-588-6987.

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
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TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

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MBCC Budget Is Cut $291,000

Due to a reduction in Montana's LEAA block grant, the MBCC budget for 1978 has been pared by $291,000 for a total award of $1,031,000.

The revised list of 1978 action programs and their funding levels looks like this:

A-2—Post-Graduate Employment	$ 35,000
A-3—Juvenile Probation Manpower	20,000
A-5—Clinical Services	—0—
A-23—Court Manpower	85,000
A-24—Appellate Defender	—0—
B-4—Out-of-State Training	—0—
B-5—Division of Corrections Training	5,000
B-22—Judicial Education & Training	25,000
B-23—Juvenile Justice Training	20,000
B-24—Prosecution Training	25,000
C-2—Public Education	25,000
D-1—Equipment	—0—
E-5—Local Jails	—0—
F-4—Crime Analysis Unit	—0—
G-2—Target Crime Areas	340,500
G-7—Evaluation	25,000
H-1—Community Crime Prevention	54,500
H-2—Juvenile Intensive Counseling	5,000
H-11—Juvenile Restitution	30,000
H-12—Crime Lab	25,000
I-1—CJS Information System	13,500
I-2—Communications	60,000
I-4—Statewide CJS Information Services	100,000
I-5—Juvenile Information	7,500
I-11—Uniform Recordkeeping	15,000
	$ 916,000
PART E	
P-25—Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	$ 35,000
P-30—Deferred Prosecution	37,500
P-31—Juvenile Detention Renovation	42,500
	$1,031,000

While it appears that some of these programs that were funded in the original 1978 budget now have no funds allocated, there are 1976 and 1977 monies available that can be applied to those programs. The MBCC field representatives or Don Crabbe, Chief, Grant Administration Bureau, can furnish details.

During the Board's July-August meeting in Kalispell, subgrants amounting to $136,003.43 were awarded in the following categories:

(Continued on Page 4)

Region I Fetes Christian

More than 80 persons attended a dinner in Missoula on September 9 to honor Calvin T. Christian of Polson, outgoing chairman of the Region I Advisory Council. Christian had been RAC chairman from the inception of the Region I Council in 1969, and resigned that post following his recent appointment to the state Board of Pardons.

Christian cited what has been, over the years, an equitable distribution of LEAA grant money for criminal justice improvement in virtually every community, large and small, in the region. Region I comprises the counties of Ravalli, Missoula, Flathead, Mineral, Sanders, Lake, and Lincoln.

During his tenure as RAC chairman, 706 grants amounting to $1,682,968.72 were awarded by the MBCC between July 1, 1969, and April 20, 1977.

Christian is succeeded as RAC chairman by Hamilton Mayor Ray Thrailkill, who will also serve on the Board's physical resources committee. Thrailkill has been mayor since 1974, having been appointed to the Hamilton City Council in 1967 and serving as its president for several years. He is a regional director for the Montana League of Cities and Towns and is a member of the executive board of the Five Valleys District Council.

Mike Lavin, right, presenting award to Cal Christian.

Missoula Programs Helping Kids in Trouble

Kids in trouble in Missoula have two helping programs that can assist them in working out their problems: the Missoula Youth Court Intensive Counseling Services, and Partners. Both programs are directed by Jeffrey M. Langan.

Located in the Youth Court Department and funded by the Crime Attack Team, the three-year-old Intensive Counseling program also provides a service to college students studying psychology, social work, or guidance by offering them a practicum in their field, exposing them to agency organizational structure and relationships, legal procedure as it relates to handling youthful offenders, actual casework with youths and families, and policies and services of other related youth-serving organizations.

Students who participate are required to commit themselves to the program for nine months and must be willing to devote an average of 15 hours a week. Intensive Counseling Services provides their orientation and in-service training in applied counseling techniques, and furnishes continuing supervision and consultation on specific cases where needed.

The court also realizes a benefit. Without this type of program, court services are limited, and time spent with each youth per week or month would be minimal.

According to Langan, the clients of this program are hard-core, last-chance kids. The 20 students the program maintains serve three kids each, trying to dispel the negative image of court and probation officer. The effort is coercive at first, but becomes less so as it progresses. "Diversion by itself doesn't do anything, but needs to be accompanied by intervention," Langan said. "The absence of coersion and the warmth of acceptance are the keys to the program's success."

He cited first year results based on 42 kids and 12 students: repeat felonies were reduced by 60% and misdemeanors by 61%.

Judges are well aware the program exists, Langan said, and Intensive Counseling is often asked to make recommendations in court.

Several inquiries have been received as to starting similar programs in other cities. Where no substantive service program exists, the need for one is fully recognized, said Langan. The basic Missoula program could work anywhere, but, he warned, care must be taken to tailor it precisely to fit the particular needs and resources of any other city, rather than to simply copy a program as it is.

Reflecting on the merits of the program and the system in general, he said, "It's regrettable that some kids have to go through the (criminal justice) wringer first before certain services become available to them."

The new Partners program is the means by which Friends to Youth, Inc., a non-profit community organization, provides services to the police, the juvenile court, some schools, and other child-serving organizations. Partners operates on a Youth Justice Council grant.

It is the only Missoula program providing one-to-one relationships for kids already in trouble, as opposed to other programs that are preventive in nature, according to Langan.

It recruits community volunteers who are not necessarily experienced in dealing with youthful offenders but who have some special skill to offer such youngsters.

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Fergus County Complex Attracts Visitors

More than 1,500 persons toured the new Fergus County law enforcement complex in Lewistown during its open house on August 25.

This penal facility exemplifies the latest in design for such a structure. The one-story brick building features bullet-proof glass, eliminating all steel bars; the Sheriff's Department; two offices for justice of the peace; a courtroom, a kitchen, laundry; two-car garage and central control; and, a full basement to eventually accommodate county offices.

The floor and roof are constructed of reinforced concrete steel, with steel plate ceiling in the secured areas and glazed brick walls thorughout the interior of the secured area.

Inmate areas feature tamper-proof water closets, mirrors, water faucets in the shower, steel table and stools in the dayroom that are bolted to the floor, and bunks that are bolted to the walls.

Many areas will be under closed circuit surveillance. The Central Control will be manned continuously. All doors are electronically operated within the secured area.

Some $35,503 of the $734,355 cost of the building represents MBCC funding. Four grants covered closed circuit TV cameras, communications center monitor and radio control equipment, and base station.

The new complex provides a study in contrast with the old Courthouse, which formerly housed the Sheriff's Department.

Rural Law Enforcement Meet Again Set for Billings

A rural law enforcement conference for officers from Utah, Wyoming, and Montana is being planned for November 15-17 in the Northern Hotel in Billings.

Proposed topics for the agenda, which is not yet firm, are based on the recommendations of those who attended last year's conference, also held in Billings during November. The original source of topics was a 1975 conference in Keystone, Colorado, at which major problem areas peculiar to rural law enforcement were identified.

The conference will be funded by an LEAA discretionary grant of $20,000.

Members of the committee planning this conference are: Tom Grewe, Glasgow Police Chief; Mike McMeekin, Lincoln County Sheriff; Dave Hall, Police Specialist, Wyoming SPA; Bruce Heath, Police Specialist, Utah SPA; Larry Gienapp, Wheatland (Wyo.) Police Chief; Montana field representatives Duke Willey, Jack Lodell, Paul Ferda, and Ed Kilzer; and, Larry Petersen, MBCC Police Planner.

Missoula Programs Helping Kids . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

There are four part-time Partners counselors, people who have been in the school system, working with kids. They, along with other professionals, train the community volunteers before matches are formed, and at periodic intervals during their service.

The kids are diverted from the police or from Youth Court, or are referred from public schools or other youth service agencies. They average 15 years of age with two prior offenses. Many are status offenders. There are about as many girls as boys.

Each youngster is matched with an adult volunteer for a six-week period during which both agree to spend an average of three hours a week together. At the end of this period, if the two agree to continue the relationship, they are asked to commit themselves for a period of 10½ more months, making the total length of the relationship one year. The parents also agree to support the match.

Matches have been going for over a month. With current personnel, the program would be able to supervise 130 matches.

Partners activities include a variety of outdoor and indoor sports, among which are hiking, river rafting, snow skiing, basketball, racketball and pool and bowling tournaments.

Langan expressed his feeling that status offenders ought not be dealt with in the courts, but that they represent a community problem for which the solution should be found in the community. "That's why it's important to have community volunteers shoulder this responsibility. I really believe in the private sector. The realm of the government should extend only so far," he said.

MBCC Budget . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Equipment	$10,562.89
Educational Materials	1,818.95
Courts	1,223.06
Communications	15,864.17
Post-Graduate Employment	3,219.40
In & Out-of-State Training	5,542.62
Consolidation/SIP	16,660.00
Community Awareness/CJA	2,992.00
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	12,474.00
Statewide CJIS Information Services	39,773.70
Juvenile Probation	14,364.48
Juvenile Intensive Counseling	4,263.16
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	7,245.00

Gov. Thomas L. Judge has named Lawrence Zanto, director of the Department of Institutions, to succeed Roland McCauley on the Board of Crime Control.

Human Service Group Seeks Advice

The Interim Committee on Human Services is asking human service administrators, providers, and client groups for comments on problems encountered in the human service delivery system for the purpose of drafting legislation to remedy these problems.

This study originated from the expression of many legislators that these services are not provided in a coordinated way, that duplication occurs, that scarce resources are managed inefficiently, and that competition among the providers of human services has resulted in deficiencies in the treatment of clients.

Anyone who wishes to comment should address the following questions in his/her response:

Where in the system do overlap and unnecessary duplication exist? Give specific examples, if possible.

In what areas is the system deficient?

How can the system be improved?

Responses should be referred to Richard Hargesheimer, Researcher, Montana Legislative Council, State Capitol, Helena, MT 59601, or to any of the committee members listed below:

Senate	House
Towe, Thomas 2640 Burlington Ave. Billings, MT 59102	Brand, Joe 800 Montana Ave. Deer Lodge, MT 59722
Brown, Bob Rt. 2 Whitefish, MT 59937	Meyer, Darryl 5306 4th Ave. S. Great Falls, MT 59405
Nelson, Harold 704 3rd St. SE Cut Bank, MT 59427	Menahan, William (Red) 1304 W. 5th St. Anaconda, MT 59711
Thomas, Bill 704 52nd St. S Great Falls, MT 59405	Ellis, Howard Rte. 4 Missoula, MT 59801
Rasmussen, A. T. (Tom) 731 Stuart Helena, MT 59601	Manuel, Rex R.R. Box 42 Fairfield, MT 59436

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